THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): The steps include: (i) Persuasion with lagging State Governments at the highest level to execute projects and seek release of second and subsequent installments for projects already sanctioned and send new projects for sanction against the Additional Central Assistance yet to be committed against the Mission period allocation; (ii) Regular reviews with State and Urban Local Body Officials and visits to States and Cities, (iii) Provision of Central support for Programme Implementation Unit (PMU) at the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) level and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the City/Implementation Agency Level and (iv) Undertaking Capacity Building Programmes in Project Preparation, Implementation, Monitoring and Quality Assurance to address the constraints of capacity at various levels. So far more than 100 capacity building/handholding programmes have been conducted across the country covering all States and a large number of Urban Local Bodies and more than 12,000 State/parastatal/iocal body officials have been trained.

Slum population

1581. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per 2001 census report the slum population of India in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above was 42.6 million, which is 22.6 percent of the urban population of the States/Union Territories reporting slums;

(b) how much growth in slum population has been recorded during the current years, State-wise details;

(c) whether the poor people living in slums which are overcrowded, polluted and lack basic civic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitation and health facilities; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government during last three years to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Census of India, 2001 conducted the enumeration of slum population of 640 cities/towns with a population of 50,000 or more spread across 26 States/ Union Territories. This enumeration reported slum population of 42.6 million constituting 23.1 percent of the population of 640 cities/towns.

(b) 2001 Census conducted enumeration of slum population for the first time in the country. In the absence of a second enumeration, State-wise data on growth in slum population are not available.

(c) The people living in slums are subject to Inadequate access to basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and health facilities.

(d) The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since December 3, 2005 to address the issues of provision of housing and basic civic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitation and health facilities to urban poor/slum dwellers, in addition to city-wide infrastructure facilities. The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme under JNNURM addresses housing and civic amenities in 65 Mission cities. Similar problems of Non-Mission cities are addressed through the scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Mission period is 2005-2012.

Survey or census of Jhuggis

1582. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey or census of Jhuggis through NSO and NGOs throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof; State-wise; and

(c) the facilities Government propose to provide to the Jhuggi dwellers in the country within a time frame?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not conducted any survey or census of jhuggis through NSO & NGOs throughout the country. Urban development and land being State subjects, State Governments conduct survey for slums in their respective States from time to time.

The 2001 Census conducted slum survey for 640 towns with more than 50,000 population. Subsequently, at the request of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, enumeration was done for 1103 towns with population between 20,000 and 50,000.

These 1743 towns reported a slum population of about 52 million i.e. 23.5 per cent of population. The detail showing State-wise slum population is given in the Statement.

(c) The Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property right to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create a slum free India through the implementation of RAY at the earliest, at the pace set by individual States.